

THAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A BUREAU

Miss Ella Garrison Ready to Take All
Trouble Off the Shoulders of a Hostess—
The Bureau of Social Requirements.

"Yes, of course we must," agreed the feminine dear appended to, "I feel that we can't put it off any longer, but I dread it. We don't so much to think of and arrange. If the entertainment is to be an entire success, there are the table decorations, the china, the flowers, and the menu. If we have dancing, there are favors to be awarded or planned upon and so on."

The time has come when Mrs. Charlton, Judd or Mrs. Anybody Else who wishes to entertain may do so without giving herself the slightest trouble. She has simply to apply to the "Bureau of Social Requirements," put the affair in the hands of its managers, and the dinner, tea, cotillion, or reception will come off without further effort on her part. In the hands of the Bureau, Ella Garrison entered a new field in the range of occupations for women. There are caterers, of course, and scores of florists ready to do their part toward the success of a private entertain-

ment; but never before in New York has a woman been so completely entrusted with the management of a party, from the completion of the menu and the design for the cards of invitation, to suggestions as to her own toilet. Miss Garrison has at her command a staff of chefs ready to concoct dainty dishes, and butlers to wait on her with the most respectful attention to any entertainment. She proposes to furnish unique designs for the arrangements at weddings and to show blushing brides how to advance gracefully to the altar. She will devote evenings for children's parties and she will invent new and elegant entertainments for the artists to sing, play, read, or recite for the entertainment of guests, and will undertake to think for the lady of the house regarding every detail about which the slightest concern might be felt. To do all this will take all care off the hostess's shoulders, and enable her to mingle with her guests with a light heart.

There is another branch of the Bureau of Social Requirements which will tend to relieve the mistress of many a land-sea home of worry and trouble. It is the branch which has been described in the dainty little lavender pamphlet which the bureau sends out as "the dismantling and rearrangement of houses." When a family is to be absent from the city during the summer months, the mistress of the house is advised that make the indoor life of winter so attractive the manager of the bureau will send workmen to remove the furniture and hangings, and of the furniture in linen. In the autumn is the time to have the furniture unwrapped and to restore the various articles to their original

Another department that receives the bureau's attention is the funeral home. Many subtle problems that are as a sealed book to the uninformed will be made plain on the subject of funeral arrangements. The reporter's questions are: "How long a time should or should not elapse before paying a first call?" and "Should the casket be open or closed?" The reporter of seats at dinner?" Perhaps even the kinds of forks and spoons to be used for certain courses. The reporter is urged to pay particular match attention to such matters. The bureau will solve all such problems.

"What about such things as such a business to you?" asked a STS reporter who found Miss Garrison only installed at her desk.

"I have no objection to such things upon seriously all my life," was the reply. "My friends will always come to me for ideas and suggestions whenever they are in need of a reliable, pretty, get new hangings for a table, give a card party, or anything of the kind. If any of my friends are to be married my invention was taxed to make the wedding railings. I have a factory in the wedding ceremony should be conducted. I have

the color, material, and style of making most likely to suit certain of my friends who were in the fashion of a dress, and now that the time has come when I am to be married, I find it seems to me that I had best make a business of what had always been a pleasure. I know more of the fashions, and the latest decorations, and the forms and customs than I know of any other thing else, so I have determined to make my capital of that."

Miss Good is a sweet-faced young woman, with the air and manner of a person accustomed to mingle with the world. The oldest daughter in a home where entertainments were frequently given, she has learned the art of conducting social affairs gracefully and successfully; and on account of financial difficulties she now proposes to put her knowledge to use.

the bureau is in lavender—that is the "note" of the week has fresh flowers on it constantly, the tribute of friends who appreciate the manner in which the bureau is conducted. The bureau would make most girls lean upon the first strong arm that offered. Miss Garrison is a disciple of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the fortune which would have been hers had she been a man. "There are those in my family who would have been just as good as under the influence of the 'nigger' if they had been independent," she says, simply, and then she adds that she is enjoying her new and engrossing occupation very much.

THAT ENGLISH COMPLEXION.

A Young Lady of Observation Says that the American Is Just as Good.

"One hears a good deal that is stupid and untrue about the beauty of the English woman's complexion as compared with that of the average American woman," said a young lady of observation. "Now you'll excuse me, you'll excuse me, but I don't believe in it. I know these same English women, and say that that sort of talk is all tommy rot. That idea was started when all we knew about England was what a few venturesome travellers from this side told us of Albion's fair daughters, or what we read of in the 'Gleaner' and the 'Harvard' and other works of gush, and when American women had not yet begun to observe sensible rules

"But all that has changed now, although we are hanging on to the discriminating phrase as if it were a life-line. I know that there are plenty of rich complexions among the full-blooded, best-looking, gently grinning, and most intelligent of the English. I know, too, that there are plenty of them whose faces look as though they had been washed in a lemon sack, who are as yellow as paper. We know, and we know that this is so, for I've seen hundreds of both sorts of Englishmen—the peach-skinned and the tann-skinned."

"And what, pray, about our women? Isn't it true that they are all so pale, so thin, so refined, nose-up-to, dyspeptic-thin, and dainty-looking whippersnappers and friends of humanity that they are too long for the type of American woman she should be packed away to fatten up?"

"Shouldn't say so. I want to tell you right here that we have plenty of women who are as plump and have just as good complexions as English women or any other women. Our faces may not be as pink as the cheeks of a Dutch girl, or as milk-maid beauties of Sussex, or as richly

men. But, hardly a young woman is a Dartmouth girl, whatever manner it is, but they have a delicacy of taste and a shyness of complexion which, like the men, are not easily surpassed by none.

"Of course, there are plenty of yellow Americans, but there are no more of the type of the than the primitive gaulois and the bombastic school boy typical of our nation.

"And, finally, we have one thing that's absolutely patent in its interest. It is that we Americans girl have mastered the art of getting a man to do anything that we desire, without saying a word. Our British cousins don't seem to be able to accomplish."

Football Players Mistaken for Eskimos.

From the Providence Journal.

A great deal of criticism, favorable and otherwise, has been evoked during the past few days by the appearance of the American football players, recently football players, displayed in the store windows up and down Westchester street. As many as a dozen of these fellows, dressed in all reds and at once the very mud, disheveled condi-

When the first of them came in, it was to the Brown family, and the two boys were sitting at the breakfast table. The first boy was sitting at the head of the table, and the second boy was sitting at the foot. The first boy was sitting at the head of the table, and the second boy was sitting at the foot. The first boy was sitting at the head of the table, and the second boy was sitting at the foot.

Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the experimental setup. The subject is seated in a chair and views the screen through a mirror. The screen displays the target and the starting position of the hand. The hand is moved from the starting position to the target position. The distance between the starting position and the target is the reach distance. The distance between the starting position and the mirror is the viewing distance. The distance between the mirror and the target is the target distance. The distance between the starting position and the target is the reach distance. The distance between the starting position and the mirror is the viewing distance. The distance between the mirror and the target is the target distance.